

Wilson Orders Carranza to Release Prisoners

Washington, June 25.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troopers taken prisoner at Carrizal coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purposes of the Carranza Government was telegraphed to Mexico City today by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the State Department received yesterday a communication from the de facto Government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than towards the border personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing.

In reply Secretary Lansing requires that the de facto Government transmit a definite statement "as to the course of action it has determined upon," through the usual diplomatic channels, "and not through subordinate military officers."

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, "as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack without provocation whenever they move from their present position" despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged and which is reaffirmed in the American rejoinder.

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington Government is determined that the de facto Government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

Russians Take Austrian Land

Petrograd, June 25.—Occupation of the entire Austrian crown land of Bukovina was announced by the war office today. Possession of the province was completed by the capture of Kimpolung, in southern part of Bukovina, at the foot of the Carpathians. More than 2,000 prisoners were captured.

Russian troops further north are pressing along the river Pruth toward Kolomea and have occupied the villages of Kilikhof and Toulkhof.

The official statement says: "Western front; West of Sniatyn (on the Pruth 20 miles northwest of Czernowitz) our troops, fighting as they advanced, occupied the villages of Kilikhof and Toulkhof."

"On the evening of June 23 the town of Kimpolung was taken after intense fighting. Sixty officers and 2,000 men were made prisoner and seven machine guns were captured. In the railway station whole trains were captured."

"Joe," said a newly married man to an old friend whom he met at the club, "what did you call your wife's mother when you were first married? I don't like the idea of calling mine by the endearing name of 'Mother.'"

"Well," said Joe, "it was like this with me: For a while I addressed her as 'say,' but before I was married a year I called her 'Grandma.'"

Two Cavalry Troops Almost Annihilated

San Antonio, Texas, June 23.—The two troops of the Tenth cavalry under Capt. Charles T. Boyd practically were wiped out by the attack of Mexican forces under Gen. Felix Gomez at Carrizal June 21, according to indications given in fragmentary reports received by Gen. Funston from Gen. Pershing tonight.

Gen. Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, including those who arrived last night, have reached the main column. All were enlisted men.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in Gen. Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank of the American troops at the conclusion of a parley between Capt. Boyd and Gen. Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as Gen. Gomez reached his lines.

Capt. Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire and the combined effect of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal which had almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by Gen. Gomez to discuss whether Capt. Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

No details were made known to Gen. Pershing as to whether the Mexican charge was checked.

With mounts gone, caught without means of escape, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been settled. It is feared that only the most stupendous luck, backed by desperate valor, could have extricated Capt. Boyd's men from the trap.

The Oldest Living Thing.

National Geographic Magazine.

Towering a giant among giants, the oldest living thing that connects the present with the dim past, majestic in its mien, its dignity and its world-old experience, the "General Sherman Tree" is the patriarch of the Sequoia National Park of California. It was already 2,000 years old when Christ was born. In the age when the known world was rocking in the throes of the Trojan wars and the time that history tells us marked the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt, this greatest of sequoia gigantea was a flourishing sapling of some 20 or 30 feet in height, and truly under the especial care of the Creator, who held it safe from the lightnings of His wrath as he did from the attacks of earthly enemies.

The "General Sherman" was discovered in 1879 by James Wolverton, a hunter, and named by him in honor of General William T. Sherman. It towers 279.9 feet into the sky; its base circumference is 102.8 feet; its greatest diameter 36.5 feet, and it has developed a diameter of 17.7 feet at a point 100 feet above the ground.

Two drummers, having a few hours' lay-over in a small town, decided to dine at the village hotel. On looking over the bill of fare they noted that young fryers were special for that meal. One of them turned to the pretty waitress and asked:

"How's the chicken?"

"Oh, I'm all right," she blushed. How are you?"

How The School "Dipper" Spreads Disease

In many counties the county boards of health require individual drinking cups in the common schools. In some instances they have required the use of water coolers, one in each room of the building, while in other cases they have required only each family in school to secure a drinking cup.

This is a long step in the right direction, something that should have been done in every county long ago. How many of the diseases of school children are traceable to the use of the common dipper? How often do we see a "bad cold" spread until every child in school has contracted the disease, and this largely due to the use of the "dipper." And not only are colds and grip contracted in this way, but many other contagious diseases.

Let the teachers leave no stone unturned in their efforts to install the individual drinking cup. Failing in this in any particular case, let them endeavor to secure the family drinking cup. The water cooler should be used in connection with the cups where it is possible to obtain them. In case the funds for the purchase of these can not be obtained in any other way, it would be economy in the end to devote enough of the school funds to this purpose. Where these cannot be installed, have the pupils take the water from the bucket with a dipper. Never in any case allow the pupil to place his cup in the bucket.

As to how soon the "common dipper" is banished from the school room depends almost absolutely upon the interest of the teachers and their activities in this direction. It will disappear when they decide it must go.—C. C. W. in Progressive Farmer.

"Our School"

"The dirty, smoke-begrimed school, with its cracked and broken plaster, warped floor, rusty stove, and dirt-stained windows, can no longer have a place in modern country life, if we wish to re-establish it as the rallying point in rural life—a place where we shall hope to save the country boy and girl for the farm and farm life. The beauty and dignity of the modern building must be such that people will point to it as our building and emulate its architecture in the construction and arrangement of their own homes. The grounds must be made attractive with plots of velvety grass, with trees, shrubs and flowers. Such surroundings exert a marvelous influence over the children. The children who come from homes where culture and refinement are unknown will enter a new life in the school; children from homes abounding in modern comforts and conveniences will find the new school atmosphere home-like and congenial."—Foght's "American Rural School."

A Bishop of the Catholic church, with his vicar-general, was examining a Sunday-school class in their catechism.

"What is matrimony?" asked the vicar.

"Matrimony is a state in which sinners suffer for a time before being allowed to enter the kingdom of heaven," replied one of the scholars.

"No, no, my child," said the vicar-general; "that is purgatory you are thinking of."

"Hush," said the bishop, "perhaps the child is right; what do you know about it?"

UNION COUNTY NEWS

Monroe Enquirer.

Mr. W. S. Blakeney, president of the Bank of Union, was elected president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association at Asheville last Friday. Mr. Blakeney is worthy the honor bestowed upon him. He is a good banker, a splendid presiding officer and a clever gentleman.

A runaway team belonging to a Mr. Donahue of South Carolina, ran away last Saturday afternoon on Lancaster avenue and broke up the surry to which it was hitched. A lady and two children were painfully though not seriously hurt. No, it was not an automobile at which the team took fright. The animals got scared almost to death at an old wagon in which slop was carried to hogs.

A terrific windstorm visited the Unionville section Tuesday afternoon, blowing down trees, demolishing numbers of out-houses and injuring cattle. No reports have come regarding any injury to any of the people living in the community, except that most of them were almost frightened to death. Mr. George Horn was probably the heaviest loser on account of the wind. His barn was blown down, much feedstuff exposed to the rain and ruined and several cows and yearlings were caught in the debris. None of the cattle were dead Wednesday morning, but the injuries to some are such that it may be necessary to kill them. A number of cribs and well curbs were literally blown away in that community.

Mr. Bishop Doster, who lives five miles southwest of Monroe, lost his residence and nearly all its contents by fire last Tuesday morning between nine and ten o'clock. Mr. Doster was in a field several hundred yards from the house when he saw flames on the roof. He ran toward home and almost reached it before Mrs. Doster, who was busy about her household work, discovered that the building was on fire. The piano, some bed-clothing and wearing apparel and a very few pieces of furniture were saved. The house was a new one and there were eleven rooms in it and it was a good building, the lumber in it being selected and it had just been painted. It cost over \$3,000 to build. Mr. Doster carried \$1,800 insurance on the house and furnishings. The house was well furnished and Mrs. Doster had pantry and cellar stocked with canned fruits and vegetables and none of it was saved. Messrs. Grady Doster and Benjamin Gibson carried the piano from the burning building. They are small men and the piano weighs several hundred pounds and they could not under ordinary circumstances carry the instrument ten feet.

Dr. J. M. Blair, Sheriff J. V. Griffith, Messrs. Walter J. Laney and W. E. Funderburk motored yesterday through Chesterfield, Kershaw and Darlington counties in South Carolina. They report corn crops looking fine all along the route but cotton lacking a stand in most sections except in Chesterfield county, where all the crops show up better than in any other section.

Attention Woodmen

Friday is the last day in which to pay your June assessment. If not paid by then I will have to report you suspended. Don't ask me to pay for you.

J. W. Quick, Clerk.

Governor Issues Call For Thousands and Recruits

The following call has been signed by Gov. Manning:

"To the People of South Carolina:

"A crisis confronts us. The call for service has come. South Carolina is expected to do her part. Our men are responding nobly. About 2,500 are now in camp. We need at least 1,000 additional men. I make this appeal to the patriotism and loyalty of the men of South Carolina to offer their services without delay. The matter is urgent. Recruits are needed at once. I request those in each community who are interested in seeing South Carolina furnish her full war quota of troops to take the lead in securing available recruits for the two South Carolina regiments and urge that they communicate with Col. O. K. LaRoque at the governor's office in Columbia at once. Recruiting officers will be sent to any communities that indicate a response to this appeal. I am confident that the patriotism of our people will bring a prompt response.

"Richard I. Manning, Governor."

Struck by Lightning.

Mr. J. J. Bundy, who lives about a mile from town, on the Caston plantation, was struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon last, but we are glad to say he is rapidly recovering, although he had a mighty close call. While a storm was raging Mr. Bundy attempted to put down a window and while standing at the window lightning struck the house and ran in at the window, jumped off on Mr. Bundy and ran down his right side, burning his arm and side and his clothing, and literally tore his shoe into strings. Dr. J. H. Hardin was immediately called in and treated Mr. Bundy and now Mr. Bundy has good use of his limbs, but is still suffering some from the burns.—Cheraw Chronicle.

Nearly 1,500 Cases of Measles in Charlotte

Charlotte Observer, Friday

That there are nearer 1,500 cases of measles in Charlotte than 1,000 is the statement of Dr. W. C. Reid, city physician, who declared yesterday that Charlotte is in the midst of one of the most distressing epidemics of measles that the city has known in years.

"There is no way to account for the prevalence" declared Dr. Reid. "This is a 'measles year' so to speak and that is all there is to it. The city health department has received reports from probably 450 cases but in the vast majority of cases only the home is given without designation of the number of patients."

A Georgia farmer was awakened about three o'clock one morning and, upon going to his bedroom window, saw two negroes who were emerging from his poultry house.

Hastily grabbing his old-fashioned, muzzle-loading rifle, he fired at the thieves, but before he could load and fire a second time the negroes were out of sight behind a bend in the road.

The chicken fanciers ran like mad until they thought they were at a safe distance; then they stopped, and one of them said: "Sam, did you-all hear dat bullet?"

"Ah sho' did," replied Sam.

"Ah done heard it twice."

"Heard it twice? How you make dat out?"

"Easy 'nough," said Sam: "once when it passed me, an' again when Ah passed it."

Guard Receives Pay of Regulars

The State, Saturday.

The enlisted men and officers of the South Carolina National Guard will receive pay from the United States government at the same rates as prevail in the regular army, according to rank. The pay of the militia will date from last Monday, when the mobilization order was issued.

The following is the monthly pay of the officers and men:

Enlisted men:

Privates \$15.

Privates in hospital corps \$16.

First class privates, such as engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps and quartermaster's corps, \$18.

Corporals, wagoners, farrier, etc., \$21.

Corporals, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, etc., \$24.

Sergeants, \$30 to \$36.

Junior sergeant-majors, \$40.

Senior sergeant-majors, \$45.

First class sergeants, \$50.

Engineers, \$65.

Master electricians, etc., \$75.

These rates of pay are increased by 20 per cent. additions for foreign service and are increased with each successive reenlistment.

Officers:

Second lieutenant (increasing with time of service), \$141.67 to \$198.33.

First lieutenant (increasing with time of service), \$166.67 to \$233.

Captain (increasing with time of service), \$200 to \$280.

Major (increasing with time of service), \$250 to \$333.

Lieutenant-colonel (increasing with time of service), \$291.67 to \$375.

Colonel (increasing with time of service), \$333.33 to \$416.67.

Brigadier-general, \$500.

Major-general, \$666.67.

Lieutenant-general, \$916.67.

In addition to these rates of pay, subsistence and clothing are provided for the men in service.

State Campaign

The following is the schedule of the State campaign:

Abbeville, Wednesday, June 28.

McCormick, Thursday, June 29.

Laurens, Friday, June 30.

Newberry, Saturday, July 1.

Columbia, Tuesday, July 4.

Lexington, Wednesday, July 5.

Saluda, Thursday, July 6.

Edgefield, Friday, July 7.

Aiken, Saturday, July 8.

Barnwell, Tuesday, July 18.

Hampton, Wednesday, July 19.

Beaufort, Thursday, July 20.

Ridgeland, Friday, July 21.

Walterboro, Saturday, July 22.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 25.

St. George, Wednesday, July 26.

Barber, Thursday, July 27.

Orangeburg, Friday, July 28.

St. Matthews, Saturday, July 29.

Sumter, Tuesday, August 1.

Manning, Wednesday, August 2.

Moncks Corner, Thursday, August 3.

Georgetown, Friday, August 4.

Kingstree, Saturday, August 5.

Florence, Tuesday, August 8.

Marion, Wednesday, August 9.

Conway, Thursday, August 10.

Dillon, Friday, August 11.

Darlington, Saturday, August 12.

Bishopville, Tuesday, August 15.

Bennettsville, Wednesday, August 16.

Chesterfield, Thursday, August 17.

Camden, Friday, August 18.

Lancaster, Saturday, August 19.

Union, Tuesday, August 23.

York, Thursday, August 24.

Chester, Friday, August 25.

Winnsboro, Saturday, August 26.